the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriation for the payment of pensions during the year 1841. Mr. Clifford, of Maine, was again called to the chair of the committee.

the committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee until a few minutes before 12 o'clock, specifically in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Waddy Thompson as it now stood, and generally upon the Florida war, &c. and concluded (or was understood to have concluded) his remarks by offering the following as an amendment to the amendment.

"Provided, That the money hereby appropriates shall be charged and considered as advanced paymen on the part of the United States to the Seminoles under the provisions of the treaty held at Payne's Landing on the 9th of May, 1832."

Mr. BRIGGS was understood to say that the gen-leman from Indians, (Mr. Smith,) had charged upon he gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Thompson) his effort to put an end to the Florida war, when he new that that gentleman only communicated to this louse an offer communicated to him by the Secretary (Wr. The proposition came from the Secretary this effort to put an end to the Florida war, when he knew that that gentleman only communicated to this House an offer communicated to him by the Secretary of War. The proposition came from the Secretary of War. The gentleman from Indiana, in his military ardor, attempted to rally his party here to vote against this proposition. He (Mr. B.) was pleased that it had been made; it was the only proposition which had been made; it was the only proposition which had been effered for the last five years that had been satisfactory to him. He had voted millions upon millions to carry on this war—he had allways voted for the appropriations which hast been asked for it; and now, when the Secretary of War told us that the commanding general had pursued a course which met his approbation, and which would enable the war to be terminated at a small expense, what did we hear? A miserable appeal to party to vote against it. The Secretary had told us that motives of humanity and justice alike called for this appropriation, and he (Mr. B.) was prepared now to vote upon those motives, to put an end to the war and to the scenes of horror which had so long been witnessed in that section of our country. The commanding officer had made certain promises to induce the Indians to come in. And would not Congress carry out those promises?

The hour of twelve having arrived, (at which time the debate was to cease,) Mr. B. concluded by sending to the Clerk's table a letter from W. K. Armistead, Brigadier General, commanding army in Florida, of date of 26th ult.—giving favorable prospects of the termination of the war—were funds appropriated for the removal of the Indians—150 of whom had now come in whom, with some others, he intended to ship on the 15th inst. to Arkansas.

Mr. GRAHAM sent to the table and had read the following, which he would move as an amendment, after the question on Mr. SMITH's amendment had been taken, viz.

taken, viz.

"And be it further enacted, That no rifles or arms of any kind shall be delivered to such Indians, until they reach the Western bank of the Mississippi river."

Mr. THOMPSON accepted this proposition as a modification of his amendment, and modified his amendment accordingly.

The question recurred on Mr. Sautu's amendment,

amendment accordingly.

The question recurred on Mr. Smith's amendment, and being put, it was negatived.

The question then recurred on Mr. Thompson's amendment as modified at the suggestion of Mr. Graham, and being put it passed in the affirmative.

Amendments were offered by Messrs Crabb and Cave Johnson and rejected by the Chairman as not

order.
The committee then rose, and reported the bill with
the amendments adopted.
The resolution recurred on concurring in the amend-

The resolution recurred on concurring in the amendments; when

Mr. WARREN, of Georgia, rose and addressed the House at some length in relation to the amendments connected with the Florida war.

Mr. W. said he would not have said any thing on this subject had it not been for the extraordinary character of some of the remarks which had been made in the course of the discussion on the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Thompson.)—The cause of justice and humanity required that the smendment should be adopted, and that the bill should pass. The causes of this war had been the subject of much discussion. It was not necessary for him to nuch discussion. It was not necessary for him to r on that wide field. The subject of slavery or to stealing was alleged as one of the causes of the

war.

The SPEAKER here interrupted Mr. W. saying that it was not in order to enter on that course of re-

mark.

Mr. WARREN said he had no disposition to transgress the rules of the House; and that as he was not permitted now to go into a reply to remarks which had been made, he would reserve that right to himself until some future period when the House might be in committee, and where a more latitudinous discussion which has librarial.

might be allowed.

Mr. W. then proceeded to make a few general remarks on the amendment and the questions involved in it—urging earnestly the adoption of it, and, in conclusion, said that as he had made no remarks which could call for a rejoinder, he would move the previous constion.

But, at the request of several gentlemen, Mr. W

But, at the request of several gentlemen, Mr. W. withdrew the call.

Mr. JAMESON renewed it,

And the question being put, there was a second.

And the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Thompson, as modified at the suggestion of Mr. Graham. It is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That \$100,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the removal, subsistence, and benefit of such of the Seminole chiefs and warriors as may surrender for emigration.

tion.

And be it further enacted, That no rifles or arms of any kind shall be delivered to said Indians until they reach the western bank of the Mississippi river.

The question to agree to this amendment was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: Yeas 158 nays, 15.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and, being engrossed, it was forthwith read the third time.

And the previous question was ordered, on motion of Mr. JAMESON.

And the question on its passage was then put, and

And the question on its passage was then put, and passed in the affirmative.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for

Mr. JONES then moved to suspend the rules so as

to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and take up the general appropriation bill for the service of the year 1841.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON suggested that the business on the Speaker's table had better be first disponent.

The question was then put on Mr. Jones's motion, and carried. GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1841. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, was called to the chair of the Committee.

Mr. CRABB made an inquiry of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in relation to the Collection thems of expensions.

"For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contin-gent expenses of the House of Representatives, \$25,000."

Another item of the Bill was, \$35,000, for the Senate, for the same purposes. Mr. C. inquired whether more appropriations were requisite for the Senate, than the House?

Mr. JONES replied, that partial appropriations, in oth cases had been made, and this was now, the bal ance estimated necessary.

Mr. LINCOLN called on Mr. Jones for estimates

if he had any, for the above mentioned items.

Mr. JONES replied that he had no estimates beyond those which had been furnished by the Clerk of

yond those which me
the House.

Mr. STANLY was understood to inquire whether
the stationery for which money was now to be appropriated had been purchased.

Mr. ANDERSON called for the estimates refer-

Mr. JONES sent to the Clerk's table a statemen

Mr. JONES sent to the Clerk's table a statement from the Clerk, containing the estimates referred to amongst which was the item of \$10,000 for the purchase of stationery for the next Congress.

Mr. LINCOLN then moved to reduce the above sum of \$25,000 to \$15,000—i.e. striking out the \$10,000 for stationery for the next Congress.

Mr. LINCOLN, after stating that the House would bear him witness that he had not yielded to that senseless cry of economy which denied such just appropriations as might be required to carry on the various branches of the public business, proceeded to comment upon the abuses which had crept into this system of contingent expenditures. He believed that all those abuses which had crept into the administration of the public trusts of the country had their source in abuses under the head of contingencies.

After specifying two or three instances, Mr. L. expressed the belief that it was time to inquire whether it was necessary to expend \$150,000 a year for contingent expenses over and above pay and mileage.—

The House had no control over these expenditures of its contingent fund. The Committee of Accounts had no control over them; the bills were paid and receipted before they were laid before the committee, and when it was too late to do any thing in regard to them. Hence it followed that whenever the Clerk of thi

House, without control or accountability, saw fit to ap-ply the funds, the House had nothing to do but to rati-ty and sanction his acts. There ought, in Mr.L.'s op-nion, to be some committee appointed which should

Mr. JOHNSTON, of New York, addressed the committee at much length on the subject of the abuses which had crept into this branch of the public expendi-

PROFFIT stated that, on a calculation sit. PROFFT stated that, on a calculation made by him, he found that the stationery bill for this ses-sion alone was about \$25,000, which was at the rate of \$103 for every member of the House. He was sa-tisfied that \$20 would pay the stationary bill of every gentleman this year, and he hoped that some member, better skilled in these things, would make an estimate and submit it to the action of the committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said that some years ago he was on a committee appointed to investigate this very subject; and a force a second of the committee.

Mr. UNDER WOOD said that some years ago he was on a committee appointed to investigate this very subject; and, after a minute examination, the committee had come to the conclusion that there was but one remedy, and that was to pursue the course suggested by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Proffit.) He (Mr. U.) had intended to suggest to the committee a proposition that "in lieu of stationery and newspapers, each member of Congress shall be allowed \$\mathbb{S}\mathref{-}\mathref{minimate}\mathref{-}\mathref{minimate}\mathref{-}\mathr

was the only remedy. The same complaints had been made year after year, and would continue to be made until the end of time unless some such plan as this were adopted.

Mr. JONES, of Va., gave to the committee such information as had been in possession of the Committee of Ways and Means in regard to these estimates, and stated that the estimates of the Clerk had been reduced, in the committee, \$25,000 below the amount contained in those which had been read at the Clerk's table. The committee had supposed that the amount now asked for was about the proper sum, and in that they had looked with a proper eye to economy—an object which he was as desirous to promote, when it could be properly done, as any other gentleman. Mr. J. then replied to certain portions of the argument of Mr. Johnston, contending that blame, if blame there was, should rest in the proper quarter, and that it did not belong where the gentleman had laid it.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, also replied to parts of the observations of Mr. Johnson, of New York, in relation to the prices of paper, and the action of the Committee of Accounts, &c.; yielding the floor for occasional explanations to Messrs. JOHNSON, of New York, LINCOLN, and GRINNELL.

Mr. GRAHAM moved to amend the amendment by striking out the whole item of \$25,000, as the only way of putting an end to the abuses which were undoubtedly practised was to withhold the appropriation. The sum of \$100,000 had already been appropriated for contingent expenses, (by a former bill) and that was enough.

Messrs. EVERETT, MORGAN, LEWIS WILLIAMS, TILLINGHAST, and BYNUM, male some remarks in favor of the amendment of Mr. Graham; and Messrs. FLOYD, EVANS, and MON-ROE, in opposition.

Mr. MORGAN gave notice that he would at the proper time offer the following amendment:

"And in the future delivery of stationery of every description to members of the House, the postmaster shall keep an account of the amendment of Mr. Graham as a modification of his own.

And the question being on the amendment as modified—

And the question being on the amendment as modified—
Mr. TILLINGHAST then gave notice of his intention, if the amendment failed, to offer the following:

" And nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or sanction any contract for stationery or other articles of "nerchandise for the use of the ensu-ing Congress by any officer of the present Congress to an amount exceeding in the whole two thousand

Mr. ADAMS sent to the Clerk's table a letter from an individual of the name of "Stone," in relation to the prices of lithography.

The letter (Mr. A. said) was rather collateral to the question; he had had it in his possession for three months, but had had no opportunity of presenting it: and (he was understood to add) he despaired of doing any good by presenting it.

and (he was understood to add) he despaired of doing any good by presenting it.

The letter was then read.

The question was discussed further by Messrs. Tillinghast, Everett, Lincoln, and Underwood.

Mr. LINCOLN said that, on subsequent examinations he found that his original motion was the proper one; and he again modified his proposition so as to reduce the item from \$25,000, to \$15,000, (i. e. striking or the war session of Constitutions and the war session of Constitutions. out all that was applicable to the next session of Con

gress.)
And the question being taken, the amendment, thus

And the question being taken, the amendment, thus modified, was agreed to.

So the item was reduced from \$25,000 to \$15,000. Mr. CURTIS then moved that the committee rise. The motion having prevailed, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. BURKE laid on the table a resolution proposing to revive the select committee of the last session appointed on the subject of certain contracts made by the Clerk for stationery, engraving, lithography, &c. so as to enable the committee to make report of the proceedings, which they did not do at the last session. The resolution was read.

The resolution was read.

Mr. STANLY said he had semething to say in re lation to the doings of the committee proposed to be re-vived, and which he should take an opportunity of say-ing when the resolution came up for consideration. And the House adjourned until to-morrow eleven o'clock, A. M.

# IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1841

BANKRUPT LAW.

Memorials in favor of the passage of a

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The bill which passed the House making appropria-tions for Revolutionary and other pensions, and for the pacification of Indians in Florida, was reported to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

PENSION ACT OF 1838. The following resolution, submitted by Mr. PREN riss on Thursday, was, after a brief discussion, adopt

Resolved, That the act entitled an act gra-Resolved, That the act entitled an act granting half-pay and pensions to certain widows, approved July 7, 1838, ought not to be construed to deprive any widow of its benefits in consequence of her having married after the decease of her husband for whose services she may claim to be allowed a pension or annuity under said act, provided she was a widow at the time the same was passed; and that the Committee on Pensions be instructed to report a bill to that effect.

TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of he bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. BENTON demanded the yeas and nays on or lering the bill to a third reading. He said he was willing that the Government should borrow as much mo ney as would be required to meet its wants, but he would always vote, as he had heretofore voted, against ssuing Treasury notes.

The question was then taken, and decided as fol-

VEAS-Messrs, Anderson, Bayard, Buchanan Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Dixon, Fulton, Graham, Hubbard, Kerr, King, Knight, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Porter, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, Wall, Webster, Williams, Wright, Young-

NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Crittenden, Henderson, Mangum, Preston, Smith, of Conn., White-10. So the bill was read a third time; and the question

eing on its final passage,

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., arose and declared his unco

promising opposition to this mode of supply, for which be gave his reasons at length.

An interesting and animated discussion followed in which Messrs. Wright, Clay, of Ky., Benton, Calhoun, Hubbard, Henderson, Dixon, White, and Smith, of Indiana participated; -after which the bill was finally PASSED without amendment; and then the genate adjourned.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 12, 1841.

FRIDAY, February 12, 1841.

Mr. CUSHING, from the Joint Committee of both H. u.s.s., to notify the Prevident elect of his election, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to meet the Committee the Senate might appoint to notify William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, of his election as President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th of March next.

Report, That they have performed their duty, and that the President elect, in signifying his acceptance of the office, said that he received this manifestation of the confidence of his countrymen with profound gratitude, and that he will earnestly devote himself to the duties it imposes, so as according to his best ability, to promote the honor and welfare of his country.

Mr. BURKE moved that the rules be suspended to receive the resolution, of which he yesterday gave notice, to revive the Select Committee appointed last session on the memorial of the clerks, on the subject of stationery. The motion failed, two-thirds not voting therefor—Yeas 67, nays 62.

Mr. JONES, of Virginia, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the

### APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. RUSSELL hoped that the House would pro-sed to the consideration of private bills,) this being

Mr. RUSSELL hoped that the House would proceed to the comideration of private bills,) this being the day for that purpose.)

Mr. PECK inquired what would be the order of business if they did not go into committee.

The SPEAKER said the morning hour would be appropriated to the reports of committees—and other private bills would be in order.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and lost—Yeas 65, nays 84.

So the House did not go into committee.

The question pending, was on the motion by Mr. PECK to refer to the Committee of the Whols on the state of the Union the bill, "to authorize the Legislatures of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee to sell all lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in those States."

Mr. PECK waiving this motion, moved to lay the

Mr. PECK waiving this motion, moved to lay the ill and amendments on the table, and that they be printed.

Mr. FILLMORE said that if his colleague did no wish to defeat the bill he hoped he would not make this The motion was then carried.

## TO BE CONTINUED. THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN THINGS CHARITY.—Augustin.

### THE NEW CABINET.

We hear it currently reported that Gen. Harison has made the following appointments:

Mr. WERSTER, of Mass., Secretary of State. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Trea

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., Secretary of War Mr. BADGER, of N. C., Secretary of the Navy Mr. GRANGER, of N. Y., Postmaster General

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., Attorney General.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM. In his remarks at Baltimore, Gen. Harrison, we are pleased to see, claimed to be a Democratic Republican in all his sentiments, feelings, associations, and actions. This is as we expected. We inferred such to be his character,

from his acts and the tenor of his writings .-By our brief intercourse with him we have been confirmed in the justice of the inference. We onsider him, so far as we can judge, one of the very best expressions of American Democracy

Gen. Harrison's household will not be comdeted until after the opening of the spring, when Mrs. Harrison, now at North Bend, is expected to join the General. Meantime the domestic arrangements of the White House will be superintended by the family of Mr. Taylor. the General's son-in-law, who will be his Private

The President of the United States returned the visit of Gen. Harrison on Thursday. Gen. H. dines with the President to-day.

We rejoice to observe these courtesies be tween the heads of the opposing parties. It looks as if there was a prospect at last of allaying the asperities of party feeling.

The Globe complains that Gen. Harrison insinuated, in his remarks at Baltimore, that long possession of great power has a corrupting ten-Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, presented the credentials of his colleague, the Hon. W. R. King, elected a Sonator from that State for six years, from the 4th of March next.

dency. The complaint is made, because the Globe infers the General meant that the present Administration was corrupt! How extremely sensitive and virtuous has the Globe suddenly become. Corruption has been charged upon niform this Administration in numerous instances, and Law of Bankruptey, were presented by Messrs.
White, of Indiana, Henderson, of Mississippi, and
Porter, of Michigan. salaries of office-holders to pay the expenses of an election. Look at the millions of money squandered upon favorites, in the shape of jobs and contracts. Look at the mlllions plundered and run away with by Sub-treasurers. Insinu. ate corruption! We verily believe it exists in every branch and department of the Govern ment, and the task of REFORM has been legibly inscribed by the people upon the list of Executive duties. The Globe will hear of something

> mending its adoption by the Government. We should be glad if our Legislators could bestow upon this country the advantages of an enterprise which would place us upon a level with France-the only nation that now possesses a good system of Telegraphs.

Brown W Barron has been nominated by a Convention of the Republicans of the Frede rick district, in Virginia, to be their candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

## GOV. CASEY, OF ILLINOIS

This gentleman has just published an address to his constituents, in consequence of be ing invited again to become a candidate for Con-Whether he is to be a candidate for reelection is undetermined. He, however, defines his position on some points very clearly. We trust his expectations in regard to Gen. Harrison's administration will be realized, and we shall be very glad to see him lending that administration his able and efficient support. We quote from his address, a few paragraphs expressive of his views in relation to the Sub-Treasury, Mr. Van Buren, and General Harri-

### SUB-TREASURY.

I believed then, (1835.) have ever since and still do believe, that this system is fraught with mischief to the country. It increases Executive patronage, increases the number of federal officers, increases the public expenditures, and, in my opinion, at the same time, renders less eafe the public moneys.

Entertaining these views of the Sub-Treasury scheme, as an honest man, I could do no less than vote against it. We have had it in partial operation for the last four years, though in the absence of law until the 4th day of July last. Under its operation the trices, of labor,—of the productions of labor,—of produce of every kind,—of all kinds of property,—of energy thing, except the salaries of office holders, has been reduced nearly one-half; and I venture to predict, that under its full and complete operation, the times will go from bad to worse, so long as it shall continue. I regret it—for while the price of labor, of produce, and property of every kind is reduced taxes are enormously increased, and in effect the salary of office-holders is doubled, by which state of things, the rich are to be made richer, and the poor poorer, thus creating distinctions in society, which every lover of his country, and of her institutions, must deprecate.—It is a principle to which I am utterly opposed.

MR. VAN BUREN AND GEN. HARRISON. The first vote which I ever gave for President of the Inited States was cast for James Monroe. I voted hree times for Gen. Jackson, and once for Mr. Van

I frankly confess, however, that many of Mr.

I frankly confess, however, that many of Mr. Van Buren's measures have not met my approbation. At an early period of his Administration, I strongly remonstrated against those measures, and expostulated with his most prominent and active political friends in both Houses of Congress, urging them to desist from pursuing, what I considered to be, a ruinous and destructive policy.

I then predicted the present paralyzed, prostrate and ruined condition of the country, unless those measures were at once abandoned. They were, however, persisted in; and what I then predicted, is now historical fact.

fact.

I further predicted, that without an immediate change of measures, the Administration party itself would become a minority in the Nation; and, in this, also, I have not been deceived.

So thorough were my convictions of the injurious policy of the present Administration, that I could not, and did not, vote for the re-election of Mr. Van Bu-

policy of the present Administration, that I could not, and did not, vote for the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

The People of the United States have, within the last year, in the manner prescribed by their own laws, and in unusual tranquility, selected Gen. Harrison as their Chief Executive Magistrate. However they may have differed concerning the questions which have been presented them, all will agree that the peace and good order which have marked the contest, from its beginning to its final result, furnish ample proof that they may be safely permitted to discuss every measure that concerns their welfare; and that neither force nor fraud is necessary to secure submission to the laws, where power is limited, reason enlightened, and suffrage free.

So much for the past: a word as to the future. I hope that the new Administration will pursue a policy that will greatly improve the condition of the country. Gen. Harrison will enter upon the duties of his high office under favorable auspices. The public good requires, and the public mind calls, for repose. If he shall so shape his policy as to preserve peace, (not, however, at the expense of our national honor or our national rights,) maintain the integrity of our territory; conduct our foreign relations with firmness and fairness; end our contests with the Indians; regain their confidence, and protect them against cupidity and fraud; confine the action of the Executive to constitutional bounds; abstain from interference with elections, and from proscription for an honest difference in political opinion; defer to the wisdom of Congress, and submit to the will of the People; observe equal and exact justice to all men, and classes of men; conduct public affairs with steadiness, that enterprise may not be disappointed; with economy, that labor may not be deprived of its reward; hold the Executive agents to a strict accountability for the manner in which they discharge their duties, that our Republican institutions may suffer no reproach; in fine, if he shall prove h which they discharge their duties, that our Repub can institutions may suffer no reproach; in fine, if shall prove himself to be the President of the Unit States, and not of a party; if his Administration shall foster and support the interests of the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country, I, an humble individual, will give him and his Admini-tration my hearty and cordial support.

The following is a list of the bearers to this city the electoral votes of the several States

Maine—Erastus Brooks.
New Hampshire—Junes Hoyt.
Massachusetts—Solomon Lincoln.
Rhode Irland—Usher Parsons.
Connecticut—Charles B. Lines.
Vermont—Ezra Wead.
New York—H. M. Romeyn.
New Jersey—Abraham Godwin.
Pennsylvania—Joseph Ritner.
Delaware—L. A. Houston.
Maryland—J. H. Nicholson.
Virginia—John Hingsman. Maine-Erastus Brooks. Wirginia—J. H. Nicholson.
Virginia—John Hinneman.
North Carolina—Dennis Hart.
South Carolina—L. J. Nottie. South Carolina—L. J. Notti Georgia—M. M. Dye. Kentucky—John Payne. Tennessce—Allen A. Hall. Ohio—R. C. Langdon. Louisiana—Cyprian Dussee. Ohio-R. C. Langdon.
Louisiana—Cyprian Dussee.
Mississippi—Alex. McClung.
Indiana—Marston S. Clark.
Illinois—Wm. Koermer.
Alabama—Wm. Marrast.
Missouri—T. H. Martin.
Arkansas—S. L. Rutherford.
Michigan—Thomas P. Drake.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE. With the following views of the Boston Atlas

fully concur

with the following views of the Boston Atlas we fit the duties. The Globe will hear of something stronger than an insinuation applied to the task of reform, however meek and virtuous the old transgressors may pretend to be. This dread of removal from office is borne with an ill grace by those who have themselves so long and so mercilessly exercised the terrors of proscription.

Mr. Gonon has recently arrived in this city from New Orleans, where he exhibited his new system of Telegraphs before the Legislature of Louisiana, the Chamber of Commerce, and several other distinguished bodies; who have given him the most flattering recommendations to Congress. Mr. Gonon has already presented his plan to the Senate through the Hon. Senator Mouton; and the memorial and accompanying documents have been ordered to be printed. The subject was referred for an examination by the Committee on Commerce, before whom, Mr. Gonon made a trial of his system with his model, which, we understand, was highly satisfactory to the Committee; and they have decided upon making a report in his favor, and recommending its adoption by the Government. We

We do not wish to confoutd the innocent with the guilty, by thrusting one man out of office merely to make room for another, after the proscriptive example set by the adverse party. But those who have neglected their public avocations to become itinerant electioneerers and bullying partisans; who have forgotten that they were the servants and not the rulers of the people, ought not to be permitted to escape from the appropriate punishment due to their offences. They knew the chances of the game they were playing—they chose to risk every thing on the hazard, and having lost, cannot now be allowed to draw their stakes.

General Harrison yesterday visited George town, being attended thither by a portion of the Washington Committee of Reception.

Mr. Preston having, according to appointment by the Senate, notified General Harrison of his election, reported on Thursday the following as the General's reply: "That he receives this manifestation of the confidence of his countrymen with profound gratitude, and that he will earnestly devote himself to the discharge of the duties it imposes so as, according to his

of the country

best ability, to promote the union and welfare

to pay specie without onerous restrictions of their ac-commodations to trade. We feel satisfied that they will do what is best for the community, and therefore have no great anxiety as to their course.

graph in the Petersburg Intelligencer of Tuesday morning, that the banks in that place had not suspend ed at that date-though doubtless they have ere this time. Alluding to the suspensions at Philadelphia the Intelligencer of Tuesday says: What effect this suspension will have upon our banks remains to be The Ladies Companion for February, which has been handed us by Mr. Hampton, contains a beauti-

Petersburg (Va.) Banks .- It appears by a para

ful steel engraving of Burns and his highland Mary called "the Regs O'Barley." It is also enriched by two pages of music, and a variety of poetical and prose matter, contributed in part by well known authors. Price \$3 per annum. GUIDE BOOK. Mr. Robert Mills, of this city, has

published a useful little book called "a Guide to the National Executive offices and the Capitol, &c. It contains plans of the public buildings, locations of offices, names of officers, rules and regulations, &c. It is for sale at the bookstores. We conclude to day the able speech of Mr.

Evans, of Me., on the finances. There are few men in Congress so capable of treating this sub ect with understanding and effect as Mr. Evans No mail North of Baltimore last evening.

# Supreme Court of the M. States.

Tuesday, February 9.

No. 28. The United States rs. Samuel W. Dickson et al. in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Mississippi. Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 33. The United States rs. Gordon D. Boyd et al. in error to the Circuit Court of the U. S. for Mississippi. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, and remanding the same for further proceedings.

No. 11. Colin Mitchell et al. rs. the United States, appeal from the Superior Court for Florida. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the decree of the said Superior Court in this cause.

firming the decree of the said Superior Court in this cause.

No. 91. Wm. M. Gwin, marshal, &c., vs. James W. Breedlove, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Mississippi. On the motion of Mr Key, this writ of error was docked and dismissed with

Costs.

No. 40. Charles Gratiot, plaintiff in error, rs. the
United States. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Brent for the plaintiff in error, and by
Mr. Attorney General for the defendant in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1841. No. 22. Henry Brush rs. John H. Ware et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming, with costs, the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 40. Charles Gratiot, plaintiff in error, rs. the United States. The argument of this cause was continued by the Attorney General for the defendant in

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, February 11, 1841. John A. Morrill and T. R. Strong, Esqs. of New York, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of No. 40. Charles Gratiot, plaintiff in error, rs. the

United States. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Attorney General for the defendant in error, and by Mr. Jones for the plaintifi in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M. In a poetic lamentation for a young man who died on the bite of a rattle snake, the following magnifi-

ent stanzas occurred : "On Springfield mountain there did dwell A likely youth and known full of Lieutenant Carter's only son, A likely youth nigh twenty one He went on to the mountain high-A rattle-snake he did espy!
And all at once he did feel
That p isen critter bite his heel.

The poet continues by describing the peculiar court of the victim after he had been bitten. As

"Crying aloud, all as he went, Oh cruel, cruel BA-AR-pent,"

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# THE LOG CABIN.

New Series for 1841--Ten Copies for Ten Dol-

On the 5th day of December, 1840, the subscriber commenced the publication of a Second Series of the Lou Carin—a journal of which from 40,000 up to 80,000 copies were circulated during the Presidential contest of 1840. It will be continued for one year from the date of its recommencement, and, if then discontinued, the last number will be delayed a week so as to contain Geo. Harrison's Annual Message to

of the country."

John M. McCarty, Esq., has withdrawn his name from the canvass for Representative to Congress in the Loudon district. Curnette Congress in the Loudon district.

William Wooddridge has been elected Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan, for six years from the State of the popular years of the popular years of the Political matter of general interest on the subject years of the popular years of the popular years of the popular years of the popular years

New York, Feb. 11, 1841.-3w

NATIONAL BALL.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the NATIONAL BALL to be given at the New Saloon, Gaden's Hotel on Tuesday the 16th inst. the following gen-MANAGERS

AGERS:
Dr. William Jones,
Hon. W. C. Rives,
Donald Macleod,
Hon. W. P. Mangun,
Dr. J. C. Chittenden,
Dr. J. M. Thomas,
J. P. Kennedy, Balt.
Walter Lennox,
Hon. M. H. Grinnell,
Dr. Thomas Miller,
Hon. Chris. Morgan,
Wm. Thomas Carroll,
Hon. F. Granger,
W. A. Bradley, W. W. Seaton, W. W. Seaton,
Edgar Snowden, Alex.
Hon. W. L. Goggin,
Chas. B. Calvert, Md.
Alex. McIntyre,
Hon. C. Downing,
Joseph Bryan, Ala.
Seth Hyatt,
Hon. John H. Eaton,
Dr. B. Washington,
Bernard F. Carter, Va.
S. Starkweather, N. Y.
Walter Hellen,
Chas. H. Pitts, Balt.
Thomas Allen. Chas. H. Pitts, Balt.
Thomas Allen,
Hon. Ths. W. Williams,
Robert S. Patterson,
Hon. W. Cost Johnson,
S. P. Franklin,
Thomas L. Smith,
Hon. S. Mason,
Charles Lee Jones,
Hon. W. C. Preston,
Los. H. Bradley,
Los. H. Bradley Hon. F. Granger, W. A. Bradley, Hon. W. C. Dawson, John P. Van Ness, Hon. Edward Curtis, Columbus Munroe, Hon. D. Jenifer, W. L. Brent, Hon. T. B. King, Alexander Hunter, Reverdy Johnson, Balt. P. Murray. Jos. H. Bradley, Hon. John White, The Managers are requested to meet at Gadsby's Hotel on Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock.

PEOPLE'S TIPPECANOE INAUGURATION

At a meeting of the subscribers to the PROPLE's TIPPECANOE INAUGURATION BALL, held at Carusi's Saloon, on Monday evening, Feb. 1, 1841, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected managers

MANAGERS. GERS.
Thomas Allen,
Charles Gordon,
Wallace Kirkwood
J. A. Blake,
John Gadsby,
James F. Haliday,
B. O. Tayloe,
S. P. Franklin,
J. B. Morgan,
Wm. Easby,
Wm. B. Magruder,
J. H. Goddard,
J. T. Towers,
J. O. P. Digges,
Jos. Smoot, CONGRESS
Hon. Henry Clay,
Daniel Webster,
Wm. C. Rives,
John Henderson,
Wm. A. Graham,
John Ruggles,
J. L. Kerr,
R. H. Bayard,
N. R. Knight,
E. D. White,
Millard Fillmore,
Daniel Jenifer. Daniel Jenifer John C. Clark, Jos. Smoot, C. Woodward, Ignatius Mudd Horace Everett John M. Botts, John M. Botts, Kenneth Rayner, Charles Ogle, J. F. Randolph C. Morgan, Charles Naylor, Ignatius Mudd,
R. Farnham,
C. Buckingham,
Wm. Orme,
Dr. J. Borrows,
Donald MacLeod,
J. L. Henshaw,
R. C. Washingtor
Samuel Becon. Charles Naylor,
Thos. B. King,
John W. Allen,
M. P. Gentry,
J. C. Alford,
Jos. L. Williams,
Willis Green,
W. W. Boardman, Jos. Bryan, Leonard Harbaugh, Joseph Gales, jr. R. H. Williamso

R. H. Williams,
Randolph Coyle,
William E. Howard,
Dr. Noble Young,
Jesse Brown,
Walter Lenox,
Azariah Fuller,
Dr. A. McD. Davis,
Walter Clarke, jr.
Henry Naylor,
E. J. Middleton,
W. P. Elliott,
Henry Ingle,
W. Queen,
G. M. Davis,
W. H. Winters.
Georgetoven. Maj. Gen. Macomb, General Towson, Colonel J. G. Totten, Com. Warrington Com. Wadsworth Captain Gedney, Lieut. D. Porter,

Doctor Kearney.

MARINE CORPS Major Twiggs, Major Walker. W. W. Seaton, Peter Force, J. P. Van Ness, Wm. L. Brent, George Watterston Seth Hyatt, Dr. William Jones,

R. C. Winthrop,

Subscription papers are left at the public Hotels—at Mr. Kirkwood's store, at Mr. Farnham's, and at this NAVAL AND MILITARY SCIENCE—Just imported by F. TAYLOR, direct from London.

E. Snowden, G. O. Dixon,

Georgetown Robert Ould, Doctor Sothoron,

E. S. Wright.
Alexandria

Naval And Millitary Science—Just imported by F. Taylor, direct from London. Hough's Military Authorities, (on subjects of Courts Martial; Macauley on Field Portifications and other military subjects, I vol. with atlas of plates; Observations on Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry, by a Field Officer; Naval History of Great Britain, by Captain Brenton, Royal Navy, 2 octavo vols. with many portraits, plans and engravings; A British Army, as it was, is, and ought to be, by Lieut. Col. Jas. Campbell, illustrated by examples and observations from the war in the Peninsula, in India, in the United States, Canada, the Boundary Line, the Navy, Steam warfare, &c. I vol. London, December, 1840; Papers on Iron and Steel, Practical and Experimental, by David Mushett, I vol. octavo, London, 1840; Military Maxims of Napoleon; the King's Orders and Regulations for the Army, 1840; Crewze on Ship Building, and the Theory and Practice of Naval Architecture, I quarto vol. with many engravings; Charnock's Marine Architecture, 3 vols. quarto; British Army and Navy List for November and December, 1840; British Nautical Almanac for 1844; Constitution and Practice of Courts Martial, by Captain T. F. Simmons, Royal Artillery; Projection and Isometrical Drawing, by Nicholson, I vol. London, 1840; James's Military Dictionary; I vol. quarto; Artillerists Manual, by Captain Griffiths, Royal Artillery, London, 1840; Military Surveying, Sketching in the Field, Military Reconnoisance, &c. by Major Basil Jackson; Naval Service and Naval Officer's Manual, 2 vols. by Captain Glasscock, Royal Navy; Simmons on Heavy Ordnance.